

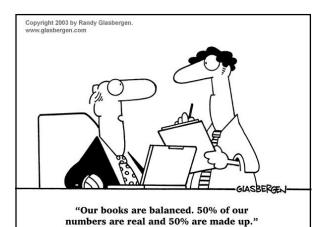
Making Sense of Local Health Department Funding

September 21, 2011

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Learning Objectives

- Describe different sources of funding for LHDs
- Describe the typical county budgeting cycle
- List 2 implications of the current political climate on LHD funding
- List 2 sources of information on public health funding



Types of LHD Revenue



- Local Tax Levy (income the county receives from real estate taxes assessed to residents)
- State Funding (funds received from state government)
- Federal Pass through (funds received that state receives and gives to LHDs, i.e.ARRA, PHER, PHEP)
- Federal Direct (funds LHD receives directly from the federal agencies)
- Third Party Payers: Insurance, Medicaid, Medicare
- Fees (income from LHD charges for services)
- Other

More About Tax Levy

- The property tax rate is often given as a percentage. (Polk = 4.7461%)
- May also be expressed as a permille (amount of tax per thousand currency units of property value), which is also known as a millage rate or mill leyy. (A mill is also one-thousandth of a currency unit.)
- To calculate the property tax, multiply the assessed value of the property by the mill rate and then divide by 1,000.
- For example:

Property with assessed value of \$50,000 Mill rate = 20

\$50,000 x 20 mills/1000 = \$1,000 property tax bill per year.

• To calculate the percentage, divide the mills by 10 (moving the decimal point to the left by one) - for example, 20 mills = 2.0%.

Source:http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Property_tax

Polk County Example of Levy

Levy Year	Equalized Valuation	County Tax Levy	County Mill Rate
2009	4,733,746,500	20,666,063	4.3657
2010	4,434,376,100	21,045,812	4.7461

Types of Grants LHDs Receive

Consolidated Contract (Non-Competitive) (Lead, Imm, Prevention, WWWP) Federal Pass Through to LHDs (WIC, Accreditation, ARRA, PHEP)

Federal Direct (competitive) (Drug Free Communities, Safe Routes, SAMHSA, EPA) Non Governmental Funders (UW/MCW Partnership Program, RWJ, Bremer, Other Foundations)

Grant Funding – Formulas



- Many grants formula driven, i.e. factors influence grant allocations
- WIC: caseload, race/ethnicity, women and children participants, geographic area
- PHP: base funding PLUS population size, poverty level, children 0-17, population >65, English speaking, geographic area
- Prevention: LHD level, population, risk factors (YPLL), geography

Level Designation of LHD Influences Consolidated Contract Allocation

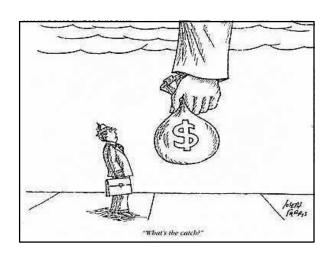
- · LHD Level is a factor in some formulas
- Consolidated Contract

MCH = 10%

Prevention = 20%

Immunization = 17.5%

 Accompanying funding range:\$400 to \$4,000 depending on grant



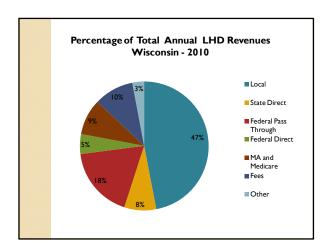
Challenges with Grants

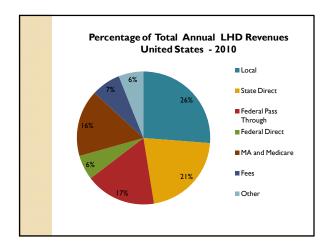
- Categorical funding may not match local needs
- Funding may not cover expenses
- Funding remains static over years
- Small grants make hiring difficult
- Many require sustainability plan
- Competitive grants require skilled writers
- Most require partnerships
- Reporting & fiscal management adds work

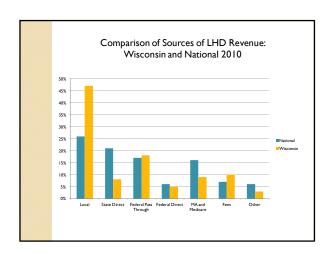
Advantages of Grants

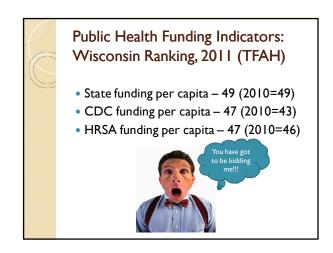


- Move CHIP priorities forward
- Decrease reliance on tax levy
- Increase capacity for essential PH services
- Enhance community collaboration
- · Increase diversity of staff mix
- Allow innovation in PH practice
- Build PH infrastructure







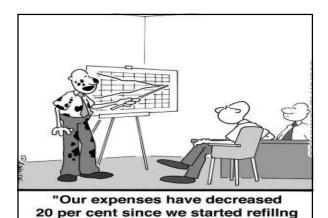


Per Capita LHD Expenditures - 2010

• Varies widely across U.S.
• Low = \$10 per person
• High = >\$100 per person
• Median:

Less than \$20.00 in 6 states
\$20.00 to \$44.99 in 15 states
\$55.00 or more in 10 states





our own ink-jet cartridges."

Revenues	2010	2009	2008
Home Care - Med/MA/Ins/PP	\$917,412.47	\$917,203.19	\$931,360.0
Medicaid Case Management	\$44,732.52	\$87,315.69	\$89,787.84
Immunization, Flu, & Hep B	\$39,329.23	\$49,445.15	\$61,149.00
State Grants	\$1,068,029.24	\$872,370.97	\$1,035,868.0
Reproductive Health Services Program Income	\$153,948.55	\$143,845.87	\$153,140.7
Agent License Fees, Well H20, Serv Safe	\$149,207.00	\$108,577.39	\$116,514.0
Jail Health Contract	\$73,790.75	\$89,204.78	\$93,075.08
PHN Home Visits	\$1,035.00	\$1,250.00	\$1,850.00
PH Contracts - DSS, ABC, CSHCN, UW, Bio Indirect	\$23,010.38	\$95,567.56	\$177,484.2
Mini-grants & Donations	\$2,475.00	\$7,800.47	\$7,713.23
Immunization Donations	\$896.55	\$780.00	\$1,523.90
Sales, Rentals of Supplies/Kits, Car seats	\$2205.50	\$2,517.71	\$4,296.00
Carryover Funds Used	\$60,132.88		
	\$1,068,561.78	\$1,129,944.80	\$1,096,128.8

Typical LHD Budget Cycles

- Early Spring County Board sets budget policy and direction for departments
- Early Summer Budget Preparation"to dos"



- *Examine fiscal trends
- *Identify Personnel needs/costs
- *Forecast supply, equipment needs *Forecast revenues
- *Identify capital improvement need

Process Continued



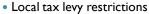
- Present draft budget
- Governing Boards approve budget; pass on to Personnel/Finance committees or to county administrator or executive
- · Revise budgets as recommended
- Counties required to have budget hearing

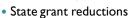
 often in October; public input elicited
- Budget must be approved in November by full County Board

Challenges with County Budget Cycles

- Budgets due to boards and administrators before grant allocations are known
- In some instances, labor contracts for upcoming budget year not settled
- Many grants are on different fiscal years
- Not all board members understand PH
- Process often causes conflict between departments & between staff and management

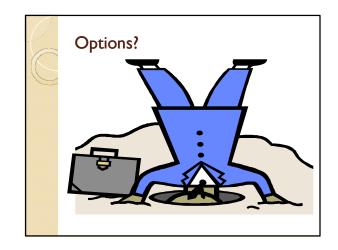
Current Reality for LHDs





- Stagnant Medicaid reimbursement
- Shrinking Medicare & insurance reimbursement
- Public distrust/disdain of government
- Hiring freezes, vacancies,
 benefits
- Stiff competition for grants
- · Aging (and weary!) workforce



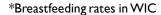


Sound Strategies for LHDs

- Revisit Agency Strategic Planning Process
 - *What is our mission?
 - *What should we be doing?
 - *What should we stop doing?
 - *What processes can we streamline?
 - *Who can we partner with?
- Revisit CHA and CHIP
- Assure Continuous Quality Improvement

What Else Can We Do?

- Set goals, measure outcomes and do QI
 - *Immunization rate improvement



- *Improvements in tobacco use
- *Obesity rate improvement
- *Positive birth outcomes in PNCC
- Link PH efforts to cost savings for county
- Data speaks but money talks!
- Report to Board and constituents often

Additional Strategies

- Establish a relationship with your elected officials local, state and federal
- Attend legislative events
- · Join your professional organization
- Attend budget sessions to learn more
- Apply for grants targeting CHIP needs
- Network with colleagues; partner on grant applications
- Advocate for PH funding at all levels

"If Public Health Nurses are not at the table, they could be on the menu."

> Linda Olson Keller WI PH Nursing Conference, 2011

Resources



http://www.naccho.org/

- Trust for America's Health http://healthyamericans.org/
- Wisconsin Department of Health Services http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/localdata/LHDSurvey.htm
- American Public Health Association http://www.apha.org/
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation http://www.rwjf.org/grants/
- Wisconsin Public Health Association http://www.wpha.org/



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